BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1864. NO. 184.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11, 1864.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at	
Northern, via R & G R R daily at	7 A M
" " N C R R " "	3 P M
Western, " " "	12 A M
Augusta, " " "	11 A M
Fayetteville, " "	11 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	9 A M
Carthage, Thursdays at	12 M
Summerville, Wednesdays at	11 A M
Leachburg, " at	5 P M
Roxboro', " at	12 M
Eastern closes daily at	12 M
Northern, via R & G R R, at	8 A M
" " N C R R, at	8 A M
Western, " " at	9 P M
Augusta, " " at	9 P M
Fayetteville, at	9 P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	12½ P M
Carthage, Wednesdays. at	2 P M
Summerville, Thursdays at	6 A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	9 A M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1 P M
	1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

New Advertisements.—Lt. R. J. Bennett—Advertises lost pocket book containing a sum of money and other valuables.

Quite a crowd of persons were waiting around the market house yesterday for their turn at the Enrolling Officer, and the regular turn of the wheel, together with the call for Home Guards and detailed men, has put people to thinking. In fact many who have heretofore been in favor of fighting it out, by proxy, now stand a fair chance to have to go to the front, and most of them swear they have been for peace all the time.

A Cold Snap.—For the last two days and nights, though the middle of October has not been reached, the weather has been cold enough for December. We suppose there will soon be a change.

Sad Accident.—John H Peebles, Esq, an estimable citizen of Kinston, accidentally shot himself, in his own house, a few days since. It seems that, in preparing to go out hunting, he had put two charges in one barrel of his gun, and in trying to extricate one of the charges the piece exploded, blowing the top of his head entirely off. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.

Horse Thieves Caught.—The following account of the capture of a band of horse thieves is from the Salisbury *Watchman* of Saturday:

Four men, representing themselves as belonging to Vaughn's command, but really believed to be Yankee emissaries, went up the Western Railroad on Monday last, and in the evening of that day was found at the residence of Mr. John A. Hunt, two miles beyond Morganton. Having called for supper, Mr. Hunt ordered it for them. After supper Mr. Hunt invited them into another room to smoke; but they soon made excuse to walk out into the yard, and H. walked with them. One of the men then said to him, you will probably be surprised at the request we are about to make of you. We want four horses for a day or two to carry us forward, but will send them back to you. Mr. H. told them he could not spare his horses and could not accommodate them. Another then stepped up and remarked, we intend to have the horses whether you are willing or not, and the least you say or do in opposition the best for you. Where are your saddles and bridles? Mr. H. told them he did not know where the bridles were, but there was a saddle, pointing to it. They answered, it made no difference, they would make the negroes find them, and accordingly ordered the negroes to get pine torches and look up the bridles. They went into the stables and barns themselves and selected four horses and a mule, and immediately rode off, taking with them, mounted on the mule, a free negro found at Mr. Hunt's.

Having gone some three miles on their way, they came to the residence of Mr. Forney, whom they called out, and told that they wanted to get a horse or two. Their words and manner drew from Mr Forney the threat that he would shoot the first man that attempted to take his horses. But they were not deterred by this threat, but entered his yard with the avowed determination of taking them. Mr. Forney produced his double-barreled gun, and true to his word, pulled trigger on the robbers. Both caps exploded without firing the loads. The men then commenced firing at him with Colt's revolvers, having two each. But Mr. Forney re-capped his gun and tried it again, and now with better success: he brought down one of the rascals the first fire. The second was a failure to hit his mark, in the darkness of the night. Meanwhile they continued to fire on him until they had fired some 15 or 20 shots. He re-loaded his gun while they were popping at him; and being again ready to fire, they threw up their hands and asked for a truce.

Being alone, with three armed men against him, and having gained his point. Mr. Forney agreed to let them depart; so they quietly remounted the horses they brought, taking with them the man he had shot down; who, by-the-bye, was only very badly wounded; having received one buck-shot in the head, another in the mouth, and several others in his breast and shoulders.

In the mean time, Mr. Hunt had sent word to Morganton of what had happened at his house; and partly induced by the liberal reward offered by W. F. McKesson, Esq., for the arrest of these offenders, and mainly bringing them to justice and teaching such men a lesson, a small party set out immediately in pursuit. On reaching Mr. Forney's residence, they found he had called in two or three of his neighbors and were preparing to pursue them. They all moved off together. On approaching Mrs. Caldwell's, three miles further up the road, they heard loud groanings, and soon ascertained that the robbers had put up there for the night, the condition of their wounded companion preventing them from continuing their flight as they had doubtless intended. They surrounded the house and demanded a surrender which was immediately complied with. The men were taken prisoners, brought to Morganton and committed to jail to await trial and justice, which will doubtless be speedy.

GEN. HOOD'S MOVEMENTS.

A correspondent writing from Palmetto, Ga., on the 2d, says:

General Hood's headquarters were at Dark Corner, a point some nine miles distant from Powder Springs, this morning, but there was every indication, when my informant left, that they would, with the army, be pushed forward to more northern latitudes.

You can amuse yourselves in the rear, as we are doing here, in speculating, as to the real design of Gen. Hood. Is he going to make a base at Blue Mountain, and move forward from that point directly into Tennessee, ignoring Sherman and his immediate line of communication; or is he going to pounce down and settle himself astride of the State Road at some point between Dalton and Atlanta, and try the storming process?

Secrecy has been enjoined upon the whole army, and your correspondent included, and consequently he is not going to blab until the proper time arrives.

Sherman is doubtless puzzled very much at this move of Hood's and has assumed as far as can be learned, the attitude of a prize fighter when "on guard"—doubtful as to whether his assailant will "put out" his right or left, or whether he is merely executing a "feint" or is going to strike out square from the shoulder.

A portion of our cavalry (Armstrong I believe) struck the State Road yesterday, and were still in possession of it up to last night. I do not know the exact point where they struck, but it was somewhere between Marietta and Atlanta.

Sherman is supposed to have about one month's supply for his whole army; and this reduced to half rations would enable him to fight at bay for sixty days, more or less.

After this he would have to reach out boldly for something more to eat. He would be hardly able to accumulate from the country east and south of Atlanta, even by means of large raiding parties, sufficient to feed his army more than a few days.

When the Yankees were shut up in Nashville they used to send out, you remember, heavy foraging parties, from time to time, to keep up their supplies, but in that case the country around was quite rich in provisions of all kinds, while in this the country around has already been foraged upon and desolated; still, I think if they are compelled to stay about Atlanta, that they will raid down towards Macon and Augusta, to examine into the matter of supplies in those sections.

Wheeler will be up this way very shortly, and will be ready to "gobble up" anything that happens to show its nose away from the main army.

The citizens upon this line of railroad are much more confident and hopeful than those I met upon the Macon & Western Road. There is an almost total absence of panic, and everybody seems inclined to remain at home contented with the situation, and firmly impressed with the belief, that our boys will keep them too busy in front to allow them any time for plundering in the rear.

Gen. Hardee, as I suppose you are aware, has by this time left our army, having been relieved at his own request. Maj Gen. Frank Cheatham has been placed in command of his corps, but some of the would-be-knowing ones say that Lt. Gen. Dick Taylor will be selected by the President to command it.

All the regiments in this (Hardee's) corps have been consolidated recently, thus creating a large number of supernumerary officers. These officers, from Colonels down to Lieutenants, I learn, have been granted a furlough of some seventy days, for the purpose of giving them an opportunity of recruiting new commands in certain sections of the Confederacy, the locations of which I do not propose to mention. The move is a good one in several respects, and ought to have been done some time since.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

It was night, a rainy, cold and dreary night. In the barn-yard of a farmer, upon two planks, lay the dead body of a young Lieutenant, who had fallen in battle during the terrible fight of the morning preceding. His features were natural in death, and a remarkable composure rested upon his countenance. He had just returned to his company from his far off Mississippi home, where he had been on a furlough of thirty days, to greet fond parents and devoted sisters, and more than this, to give his hand to one who had long possessed his heart. Ere this cruel war was inaugurated, in the peaceful days of the past, he sought the affections of a fair one whom he had known from childhood, and was rewarded with a pledge to unite her destinies with his. But the tocsin of war sounded, and the young man seized his musket and rushed into the ranks, with patriotic zeal, thinking like thousands of others, that the struggle would not last long, and soon he would return to his home and the embraces of her to whom he had plighted his faith. But the war was protracted from month to month and from year to year, until the end seemed so distant that the young man determined to ask a furlough that he might return home and fulfill his engagement. It was a joyous hour when the two were made one. A few days, which sped away [illegible] was all that he could enjoy at home. He returned in due time to his place in the Army of Northern Virginia. The enemy [illegible] to attempt another flank movement [illegible] the possession of Petersburg, and our young hero went forth to meet him. The conflict [illegible] sharp, and in a charge he was shot through the body and was borne from the field, and to the temporary hospital in the barn-yard of a farmer, where we saw him just after he had breathed his last and the darkness of night had set in. We looked upon his dead body, and then our mind ran away to his own home—to his father's house—his mother's room—his sister's chamber, and more to the house of her who had so recently agreed to share life's joys and sorrows with him. How soon these pleasant places of abode were to be shrouded in mourning! How soon sobs, and sighs, and tears, and groans were there to be heard! How soon the bridal robes are to give way to the mourning garb! We wept with those far away in advance of their own weeping, and as we turned our face towards the city, and through mud and water, made our way back to our own comfortable room, we lifted our hearts to the Father of Spirits that He would remember the bereaved ones and temper their affliction when it should come upon them.

The farmer's barn yard, the temporary shelter, the ambulances, mud and filth, with the amputated limbs, and groans of the wounded and dying, with two planks and the gallant Lieutenant and the young husband stretched in death upon them, is still fresh in our mind. Oh! how we long for an end of these terrible scenes!

'Tis no fancy picture which we have drawn, but the scenes described came under our observation on the night of the 1st day of October, 1864—a memorable day in Petersburg.—*Christian Sun.*

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all parts of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprise. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 20-tf

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Details. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing, and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Lutor, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Twenty cents for Rags.**—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton or Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

Headquarters Department, North Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Oct. 5th, 1864.

General Orders,
No. [illegible]

A NECESSITY HAVING ARISEN FOR CALLING a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering so far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, and Cleaveland, and of all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Battalions without delay, and proceed to divide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and divided into three equal parts, and a complement of officers assigned to each.—When there are three, six, or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not divisible by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Goldsboro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Oct 8-d&w3t

WOOL NOTICE.

Quartermaster's Department,
Raleigh, June 8, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz: One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Cathey's Lake, Concord, Hillsboro', Hendersonville, Statesville, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Unionville, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one or two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

Sept 6 tf

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, 4 years old last spring; has a white nose—tail and mane untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

Oct 6 d&w2m*

RANAWAY

FROM THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT in this city, on Saturday, 1st of Oct., a negro boy named WILLIS, about 5 years old, 6 feet 8 inches high, belonging to Mrs. Jno. A. Benbury of Windsor, Bertie county. Said negro was hired to me by L. C. Benbury and is supposed to be making his way to Wilmington or the enemy's lines. A suitable reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery in Raleigh or confinement in jail so that I can get him.

DAVID LEWIS.

Oct 7 d2tw1

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by

MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON,
Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-dtf

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Sept 22-tf

LEAD WANTED.

$1.50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

Sept 5-dtf

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

FANCY MADDER PRINTS
Bleached Shirting, Unbleached do
White Jaconet, Checked do
Paper Cambric, Brown Holland
Checked Ginghams, Huck Towels
An assortment of fine Bonnet Ribbons
Purple and Blue Velvet for Bonnets
Flowers for Bonnets and Hats
Belt Ribbon, Kid Gloves
Hoop Skirts, Corsets
Misses and Ladies Leghorn Hats
Ladies and Misses White & Bl'k Lisle Gloves
Mixed Half Hose, Merino do
Ladies White Hose
Linnen Handkerchiefs, Cotton do
Dressing and Fine Combs
Misses Round Combs
Spool Thread (all colors and Nos.)
White and Black Flax Thread
Boot and Shoe Webbing
Ladies and Misses' Gaiters
Gents' fine Boots and Shoes
Mason's Shoe Blacking
Mason's Best Washing Soap
Hat Band and Binding
Caps, Neck Ties and Suspenders
Paper and Linen Shirt Collars
Tooth and Hair Brushes
Stationary, Water Buckets
Fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
Best Bladder Snuff
Black Pepper, Spice
Superior Brown Sugar
Best Rio Coffee
Soda, Salt
Flour, Meal, Corn, Bacon, &c., &c.

A general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries always on hand at CORNER OF FAYETTEVILLE AND MARKET SQUARE.

J. KINSEY & WARE.

Raleigh, Oct 7-d1w

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd, sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in the notes of solvent Banks of North Carolina, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters.

SOL. WIGGINS,
Executor.

Oct 10 d&wtd

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

PROGRESS OFFICE.

Oct 10—tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following are the rates charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

One square of [illegible], or less,

One day [illegible]
Two days [illegible] $18 00
Three days [illegible] ....[illegible]
Four days [illegible] ....[illegible]
Five days [illegible] 72 00
[illegible] 144 00

[illegible] advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged [illegible] and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

Auction Sales!

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

WILL SELL, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 12th, at 10 o'clock:

7 Hogsheads No. 1 Leaf Tobacco
6 Kegs Pure white Lead
2 Sewing Machines
6 Barrels soft Soap

Lot of clothing, consisting of Ladies silk dresses, and underclothing.

Men's Coats, [illegible] and Shirts.

One Negro Boy, 21 years old, a good Shoe maker.

—AND—

Sundry and diverse things too tedious to mention.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auct. and Com. Merch'ts.

Oct 10-d2t

PLANTATION OF 1,196 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE,

SITUATED TWELVE MILES FROM CONCORD depot, in Stanley county, adjoining Cabarrus county. As a grain country the reputation of this section is well known, not only for corn, but wheat, oats and [illegible], which makes the land very valuable. There is on the premises two small houses, &c. Nearly all the land is level. Apply to

DR. W. R. MILLER,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct 6 [illegible]

Confederate copy.

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Oct 4-tf

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.

MILLER & RICHARDSON.

Sept 26-tf

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at

J. M. TOWLES'

Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS OLD Issue. Also new N C 6 per cent. Bonds

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Sept. 16 dtf

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER. CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Sept 20-tf

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office.

Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

Sept 29 tf

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE Manufacture of Blacking and black painting of [illegible] and Railroad Company would do well to purchase to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black.

A. JOHNSTON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept 5-dt

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA CO., N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,075 bushels of corn were gathered from 20 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay, and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached. On the premises is a good cottage residence, of 8 rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed cornorib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address

McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of referring them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools lumber, &c. or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

PRINTING!

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Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

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J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $4,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.

Aug 21-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Aug 8

DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES TO THE PROGRESS—INDUCEMENT TO RAISE CLUBS.

The Subscription [illegible] reduced the [illegible] to all cases, and [illegible] in accordance with the following:

Daily paper, six months	[illegible]
" " Three months	15.00
" " One month	5.00
Weekly paper, three months	5.00
" " six months	10.00

To any person sending us five subscribers to the Daily or Weekly paper, for those of the lengths, we will send a copy of the paper for the same length of time, gratis.

Persons not convenient to an Express Office may send money by mail without much risk. The paper is stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and subscribers should note the time or watch for the Cross Mark and renew before the time runs out, and then they will not miss the paper.

The Situation in Georgia.

Operations are again becoming [illegible] and exciting in Georgia, and soon we hope to be able to chronicle the most gratifying results. Hood, Forrest and Wheeler seem to be well in Sherman's rear, and dispatches received yesterday assure us that all the bridges from Marietta to Dalton have been destroyed. This will force Sherman to fight Hood or to reopen his line of communication, or strike out in some new direction from Atlanta. But all the talk about his advancing on Augusta and Macon amounts to nothing, for he must keep the road in his rear open or his position at Atlanta will soon become untenable. If Hood attempts to hold the road, we doubt not but a general engagement will soon take place and the only way to defeat the enemy and save Georgia is to reinforce Gen. Hood and whip Sherman's army. Great things [illegible] over the destroying of railroads by such parties, but such operations rarely amount to much. We have torn up and destroyed portions of the Baltimore and Ohio road a dozen or more times, but the Yankees rebuild it as soon as we leave, and so it does them but little harm and us no good. The only way to get Sherman out of Atlanta and out of Georgia is to whip him out, and to do this Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee must put their able bodied men in the field.

We know nothing of Hood's present strength, but if he has no more force than he had when he was driven out of Atlanta he will hardly be able to defeat Sherman and regain possession of that stronghold. What we want in Georgia is more fighting men at the front, and without them we can do but little. Sherman, however, cannot remain inactive long, hence we may expect stirring news from that section in a few days.

Want Cuffee to do the Fighting.

We recently noticed the fact that a correspondent of a Georgia paper proposed to put muskets in the hands of two hundred thousand Southern slaves to fight for *liberty for their* masters, and now we find the Richmond *Enquirer* advocating the same thing. That paper says:

> "We should be glad to see the Confederate Congress provide for the purchase of 250,000 negroes, present them with their freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States, arm, equip, drill and fight them."

And is it possible that a people who are fighting for the right to hold Africans as slaves appeal to the negroes themselves to assist them? We think the longer we keep muskets out of the hands of our slaves the better. And then how can we buy and free the 250,000 and hold the others as slaves? It may be that the *Enquirer*, becoming convinced that those who predicted, in 1860, that the first gun fired in a war between the North and the South would sound the death-knell of slavery, were right, suggests this plan of conducting the war for the purpose of enabling those of its friends who are not able to lose their slaves to sell out to the government; for it must be confessed that with the present condition of military affairs and the difficulty in getting provisions negroes are an expense to their owners, and many persons have to force them on the market because they cannot feed them.

This war has evils enough without arming our own slaves, and we are surprised that a sane man should ever have thought of such a thing.

Nearly every man we meet on the streets, for the last day or two, wants us to "look at" his papers and ask our opinion. We make this general [illegible] that we have [illegible] your papers, and if we did we have no time to examine them and give our opinion. If you want exemption from Home Guard duty, go to your officers, the Governor and Adjutant General, and if you want to know how you stand in relation to Camp Holmes, go to Capt. Porter and the commandant of Conscripts. Our private opinion is, however, that "papers" ain't worth much now. Orders already out and others soon to be issued will [illegible] "bad man" of whom we have heard so much, and that notable individual had as well put a good [illegible] on the matter and "move on."

The Attempt to Retake Fort Harrison.

It was principally North Carolina troops that were [illegible] Fort Harrison [illegible]

A [illegible] now at Winder Hospital, Richmond, writing to a gentleman of this city, says:

> "I am now confined from the effects of a wound received in [illegible] on Battery Harrison and a [illegible]"

"THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL"—By *Frank I. Wilson, Esq.*—This little work has been laid on our table by the author. We have not had time to read it, but from Mr. Wilson's well known reputation as a writer, we think we can safely recommend the book to the public.—It is a neat little work of 32 pages, and is sold at the very low price of $1.50 for a single copy; 5 copies for $7 and 10 copies for $12.50. It may be had of any of the booksellers of this city or of the author.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 4th furnish the following particulars of recent operations in Virginia:

THE CAPTURE OF FORT HARRISON.

The movements north of the James River, commenced before daylight on the morning of Thursday last.

The troops selected for the task of carrying these works was mainly those belonging to Gen. Butler's command, including the Tenth Corps, under Gen. Birney and the Eighteenth Corps, under Gen. Ord. Under cover of the darkness of Tuesday and Wednesday nights two pontoon bridges were constructed. And when these were completed three days rations were issued to the troops detailed for the assault, and the order of march was given. Everything in the shape of extra encumbrance was left south of the river, including wagons, so that the double purpose might be gained of making a quick advance and avoiding all unnecessary noise. At daylight on Thursday the whole body of the assailing column was safely over the river.

Gen. Kautz with a division of cavalry, led the advance on the extreme right. In the space between Deep Bottom and Dutch Gap the infantry was formed into two columns, the Tenth Corps (Birney's) striking out in the direction of Newmarket by our right, and the Eighteenth taking up its advance by left, on a line nearer to the river. The latter column, under Gen. Ord, had to encounter heavy skirmishing almost from the outset of its march. The rebels, however, made no effective or resolute stand until they had fallen back to a line of rifle-pits on Chapin's farm. These pits extend near to the river, on which a well-constructed fort terminated the line. The pits were carried by our men after a succession of gallant charges, but at a very heavy loss.—The fort was likewise carried, but only after a series of most bloody encounters. One eye-witness says, that "the glacis of the fort after the battle, presented a horrible sight. The heavy guns told with deadly effect on the storming party, and its glacis was covered with the dead and dying who had fallen in the assault. The rebel garrison in this outer line of works was small when the attack commenced early in the day, but it had received heavy reinforcements from Richmond while the fight was progressing. One division, we are told, Gen. Stedman's, took the salients of the main work, and thence swinging round inside of, and in the rear of the enemy in the other works, drove them out before them. This division lost every one of its brigade commanders either in killed or wounded.—General Burnham was killed, and Cols. Stevens and Donohue were wounded in the fight. The three divisions, which made up the Eighteenth Corps, to which this great task was intrusted, were commanded by Gens. Stannard, Heckman and Burnham. How the latter led his men, and how they fought, may be gathered from the fact they lost five hundred in killed and wounded before they achieved possession of the enemy's works. The negro troops are praised for the steadiness and gallantry with which they fought.

The Tenth Corps, meanwhile, was not idle on the right of our assailing line. Gen. Birney met the enemy almost immediately after starting away from Deep Bottom, and a succession of skirmishes was the order of advance until the Newmarket road was reached. To gain possession of that road was the main task for which the Tenth was specially detailed. The enemy was found strongly intrenched on what are called Newmarket Heights. The strong natural position thus occupied was made formidable by works of an important character. To carry this the colored troops were selected by Gen. Birney.—They neither halted nor altered, although they were mown down in large numbers by the keen, sharp fire of the enemy. The presence of Gen. Birney in the very heat and crisis of this assault doubtless did a vast deal to inspire his men with the courage and dash so essential to the execution of their task. Gens. Grant and Butler were both on the ground at this point during the day, and the presence of the Lieutenant General is said to have created the wildest enthusiasm among the troops.

General Birney did not take a long breathing spell at Newmarket Heights. He at once pushed forward in the direction of an old earthwork three miles beyond Newmarket, and it was shortly taken possession of with barely a show of resistance. Two miles beyond where this old earthwork stands, the Varina road crosses the Newmarket road, and along that line the Eighteenth Corps, having finished its task on the left toward the river, was marching up to form a junction with the Tenth. At this point a formidable series of rebel works crosses the Newmarket road six miles from Richmond. These works, after a succession of desperate charges directed by Birney himself, [illegible]

[illegible]

Our troops at once pushed on to the junction of the Varina and New Market roads three-quarters of a mile further, where a [illegible] revealed a [illegible] with bastions on [illegible] of the road, and commanding it fully. These works Gen. Birney ordered to be assaulted. The troops employed were Foster's division and Brig. General Birney's colored troops, the latter to the left of Foster. Twice these troops were repulsed and on each occasion the enemy [illegible] Our own [illegible] a withering enfilading fire of grape, canister and musketry, from a rebel fortification to the right, which completely ploughed the field.

The colored troops again distinguished themselves here. General Birney's brigade, or at least a portion of it, reached the works on the left, before which was a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep. About two thousand of these negroes got into this ditch and some came back. At least twenty of them climbed on the parapet of the fort, and were shot dead, tumbling back upon their comrades. *The rest, it is said, were slaughtered by the enemy with shells thrown among them by hand.*

Among the many white officers wounded in this charge were Lieut. Col. Johnson of the One Hundred and Fifteenth New York, by a Minie ball in the shoulder, received while carrying the colors of his regiment which he seized from the color-sergeant who was killed. Col. Johnson has been wounded twice before. Colonel McDonald, of the Forty-seventh New York, a very brave officer was also wounded in the shoulder. Col. Baggott, One Hundred and Seventeenth New York, was slightly wounded in the leg; Major Ludwig, One hundred and Twelfth New York, in right breast; Capt. H. V. Smith, Seventh United States Cavalry, in right and left shoulders.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.

The yellow fever is said to be prevailing in Charleston to an alarming extent. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* of Saturday says:

The yellow fever has prevailed for a long time in Charleston. The number of cases has been steadily on the increase. It has at length become what may be termed an epidemic. New cases are daily making their appearance, and deaths from its effects are of daily occurrence.—The city papers have said as yet nothing in regard to the matter—except what they have copied from journals published elsewhere. In short but little mention has been made of the fact.

The business stores of Charleston are filled with blockade goods. Merchants from all sections are continually going to that city to make purchases. The cars are daily crowded with ladies and children going to and fro. Freight trains are loaded with goods of various descriptions, some of which are fabrics which will carry the disease to the places for which they are destined.

This is indeed a pretty condition of affairs.—Here is a city filled with cases of a contagious disease—a disease that will spread rapidly unless great care is taken and stringent measures adopted. Yet what do we see? Nothing is being done by the proper authorities of the infected place to prevent its being carried to every section of our land. No word of warning is given.—Everything is allowed to go on as if there was no danger, while death reaps a harvest of victims. The public mind is so engrossed in speculation and in heaping up Confederate promises to pay, that human life is not to be thought of.

Such conduct is reprehensible. Yes, more—it is outrageous. Such careless disregard of human life, even in these days of demoralization and blood, is truly infamous. If the civil authorities of places where the yellow fever exists do not take sufficient steps to prevent its spreading, the military commander of the district ought to.

We caution our readers and people residing in all sections from going to Charleston at present. The yellow fever exists in that city, and the cases are increasing in number.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY

A correspondent of a Georgia paper writing from Palmetto on the 28th, says:

The visit of President Davis which has just terminated, is the event of the calm we are enjoying and the circumstances that marked his intercourse with the army and its officers have been of the most significant character. He came unheralded, and without a known object, except so far as he chose to divulge his plans on the route. So far as those purposes were announced, they were to inspect the field in Georgia in person, to ascertain the morale of the army, to endeavour to reconcile the differences that were known to exist, and to ascertain and endeavour to accommodate the wishes of all officers and men. How far those aims were attained subsequent events will show.

It is useless, and can do no good, to disguise the fact that the President's reception was not an enthusiastic one. On the contrary it was cold. There was no disrespect manifested, neither was there any enthusiasm— none of that general expression of personal admiration for "the man," that characterized the visit made after the battle of Chickamauga. The reception this time was given to the "President of the Confederate States." As such no compliment can be made of it. And if any would have it otherwise, they must at all times remember that this army as well as all the armies of the Confederacy is made up of thinking men and not machines, and govern themselves accordingly.

The time of the President has been fully employed in interviews with the Commander-in-chief, the corps commanders, reviewing the troops, and finally in a protracted meeting with all the generals of the army. From the outset it was palpable that great dissatisfaction prevailed, but ignorance of its cause was expressed. Delicacy, I suppose, sealed the mouths of the corps commanders. But the expression of the troops could not be mistaken. They did not attempt to hide their feelings. And, so marked was the change in their conduct during the grand review, as compared with that on a similar occasion last fall, that upon returning to headquarters the President insisted upon being informed as to the reason. Yet no one spoke out, and the consequence was a convocation of all the generals.

My information is direct that at this meeting, from [illegible] a full interchange of views as to the condition of the army, its future and [illegible] took place. There [illegible] and by [illegible] the troops. There [illegible] Gen. Hood—all his eminent soldierly qualities were admitted; but the naked truth, that another would better serve to satisfy the wishes of the men, conciliate existing differences between officers, and inspire greater confidence throughout the whole army, was frankly avowed. The President was no longer in ignorance. At the same meeting preferences were expressed for a new commander, and Gen. Johnston and B[illegible] were the names [illegible]—the former, however, receiving by far the strongest expression in his favor. The President expressed, after receiving assurances from his Excellency, that he would consider in his own mind the propriety of relieving Gen. Hood and sending Gen. Beauregard to the front; which declaration is considered here as equivalent to saying that Gen. Johnston is out of the ring.

The President was serenaded by organizations of the army [illegible], and called upon for a speech. He complied cheerfully and addressed the men earnestly and eloquently, as did also Gov. Harris, Gens. Hood and Cobb, and others. The lovefeast extended to the "we [illegible]" and nothing occurred to mar the proceedings except the vehement expressions of the men for the change noted above. Under the circumstances these should have been dispensed with, but we must remember a soldier is a free thinker if not a free actor!

But the President has gone, and carries with him the best wishes of the army of Tennessee. Whether his visit will result in the good we had a right to expect, remains to be seen.

Gen. Hood has promised us early work, and that promise was reiterated by the President. "An important movement" is to take place at once, of which your readers may not be advised, yet I will wager a canteen full Sherman is puzzled as to what is contemplated and has made his dispositions accordingly. Remember this prediction. We are all ready. Four days rations in haversacks, and a full supply of ammunition served out. Something will turn up without delay.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF FRIDAY'S FIGHT BELOW RICHMOND.

The Richmond *Whig* of Saturday gives the following particulars of the victory achieved by our forces below Richmond on Tuesday:

Inquiries at the usual sources of information up to a quarter past nine o'clock, produced no official intelligence concerning the progress of results of the fighting yesterday along our lines on the North side. From a gentleman who left headquarters yesterday evening at about 4 o'clock P. M., we are enabled, however, to present a tolerable concise account of the operations of the day.

According to our informant's statement the first fighting occurred at Battery Harrison. At about eight o'clock, A. M., our men moved against the work—the enemy having placed themselves in position, some distance from the Battery to meet the attack. In the conflict that ensued—the Yankee loss being very heavy at this point—our forces made a serious charge, resulting in the driving of the Yankees into the fort.

Once under the protection of the defences of the fort, however, the enemy rallied sufficiently to successfully resist the further advance of our men. This indecisive success on the part of the Yankees closed the operations of the day near Battery Harrison—our forces holding the ground upon which the battle had been waged.

All accounts concur in placing our loss at a very low figure, whilst that of the enemy was very severe.

About an hour after the commencement of the fight at Battery Harrison, namely, at 9 o'clock, our forces struck the right of the Yankee line on the Darbytown road, driving the enemy in confusion, through their works, for over two miles, and capturing some three or four hundred prisoners, and nine pieces of artillery. The engagement at this point is represented to have been the heaviest of the day, and our success was not obtained without a valuable sacrifice of life.—The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade here fell in the advance. To the heroic efforts and untiring industry of this noble officer, much of our successful defence of the North side lately has been due.

Among other casualties, we have to report: Gen. Bratton, of S. C., badly wounded; Col. Haskell, commanding 7th S. C. infantry, severely wounded in face, and Maj. Haskell, of the S. C. artillery, also wounded. Rumor stated that Gen. Gary had been killed, but we are happy to think that this report is without foundation. We could trace it to no reliable source.

Our loss in the battle on the Darbytown road, like that in the operations near Battery Harrison, is reported as inconsiderable, in view of the success obtained. The loss sustained by the enemy, however, is reported severe.

In the afternoon, subsequent to the cessation of active hostilities, comparative quiet reigned along the lines. The day's work, altogether, was decidedly in our favor, and leaves our troops in excellent condition for future operations.

A REGIMENT OF TRAITORS.—Private Jonathan Ford, an exchanged prisoner, informs the correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, that about seven hundred prisoners (out of seventeen hundred) at Atlanta had taken the oath, and had gone into the service of the enemy as cavalry, and were known as the First Georgia Cavalry. In this organization nearly every State in the Confederacy is represented. The 1st Alabama infantry has 31; 37th Georgia, 2; 11th Tennessee 11; Keyes' and Swett's batteries, from Arkansas, 12; Barry's battery, commonly known as the Lookout Battery, from Chattanooga, every man that was captured (21) took the oath and joined this organization. Each man is to receive a splendid outfit, including a fine horse. Their operations, by special permit, are to be confined to the rear, guarding trains and bridges.

It will be a black day for the miserable traitors when Forrest's troopers meet them. They should each carry an extra halter for their own accommodation.

EPISCOPACY.—The *Christian Sun*, published at Petersburg, in its issue of the 5th says:

Bishop Johns preached in the Episcopal Churches of this city on Sunday and Monday last, and administered the rite of confirmation. Sixteen were confirmed at Rev. Mr. Platt's church, among them General Gracie of Alabama, and General Weisiger of this city, and 28 were confirmed at Rev. Mr. Gibson's church. We are glad in the midst of our troubles, that our people turn their hearts to the Lord.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHED REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Oct. [illegible].—A correspondent of the Montgomery "Mail" with Hood's army says the occupation of Rome was effected without fighting. The road to Macon was [illegible]. When Sherman learned that Hood had moved Northward, he crossed the river with two corps and [illegible] at Vining's station. Hood's army crossed the railroad at Big Shanty on the 4th. The two [illegible] to each other without having fired a gun.

On the 5th, Sherman withdrew and returned to Atlanta. Our army then set to work effectually destroying the railroad from Big Shanty to Castle Mania. All the bridges from Marietta to Dalton have been destroyed.

We have the strongest fortifications on Kennesaw Mountain.

Jackson holds Rome and Wheeler holds possession of Resaca.

From Louisiana.

OSYKA, Oct. 10.—Scott's cavalry met the enemy's advance from Bayou Sara Wednesday near Jackson, La., and a severe fight ensued. No casualties except one caisson blown up and several men killed. Finding the enemy returning with overwhelming reinforcements, our forces evacuated Clinton, saving everything and falling back towards Liberty. On Thursday the Yankee cavalry entered Clinton. The particulars of what they did at Clinton or Woodville, except the capture of a few officers, including Col. Pinkney, commandant of the Post at Clinton, and some twenty or thirty soldiers. At Williams' bridge, Thursday, a raiding party of 200 strong, struck off for Macon. A body visited Greensboro, Tangipaho and Osyka, on the railroad, and remained a few hours at each place, searching houses for Confederate soldiers and arms.

Capt. Addison of Greensboro was captured and compelled to drive his carriage with his negro women inside as passengers to Baton Rouge.

At Osyka, the raiders demolished the telegraphic apparatus and carried off one operator.

Yesterday morning another Yankee force, about two thousand cavalry, occupied Greensboro, and pillaged around indiscriminately. In the evening, they encamped at Fairmont, five miles below. They were reported accompanied by infantry. No tidings of them to-day.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 10.—The enemy relinquished the sixteenth line which they took possession of on Saturday. Last night there were some indications of a purpose on the part of the enemy to make an attack on our front, but it amounted to nothing. The enemy have burned several fine dwellings on the outskirts of their lines on their left during the last few days. A supply of clothing and shoes are being issued to the army.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10.—Official dispatch at the War Department to-day states that Vaughn's cavalry drove the enemy from Rogersville on the 8th, killing and wounding a good many. No enemy in force this side of Bull's Gap.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8.—Col. D. B. Harris, the distinguished chief engineer of Beauregard's staff who constructed the batteries which defend Charleston died to-day at Summerville of yellow fever contracted here.—His loss is deeply deplored. All quiet, except the usual shelling.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—An Atlanta correspondent says: "We have learned of a very touching and affecting incident which occurred in this army on the battle field of the 22d of July, and which is worthy of being engraved in letters of gold commemorating the magnanimity and true Christian spirit of the two noble heroes concerned. The preparations for battle were being made. A corps commander rode up to one of his division generals, and finding some confusion, reprimanded him with some severity. The tone and manner was calculated to wound, and they soon parted with feelings of evident bitterness, towards each other. The corps commander felt, after the excitement of the moment was over, that he had probably spoken too harshly to a brother officer, and as they both were about entering the danger of the battlefield, he felt it to be a duty he not only owed himself, but a former friend, to render an apology. He therefore dispatched a staff officer after the battle had opened, through a storm of fire, to communicate with him, and express his regrets, and ask forgiveness. The division commander replied that he had been deeply wounded by the language of his superior officer, but the apology was satisfactory, and he freely forgave. In a few minutes after, a fatal bullet pierced the division commander, and his soul winged its flight to another world. How beautiful and touching was this evidence of mutual forgiveness, enacted by two distinguished soldiers, in the day of battle, and in the hour of danger and death.

Parties recently out from Atlanta report that several stores have been opened in the city since the Federal possession; sutlers shops are in full blast; calicoes, ginghams, and bales of domestics line the sidewalks on business thoroughfares; an immense amount of railroad iron, chains and spikes has been sent down since the occupation of the city; the warehouses are full of commissary stores; the passenger depot is one vast pile of crackers. The citizens that remained were freely exchanging Confederate currency for greenbacks at the rate of forty for one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST ON SATURDAY THE 8TH INSTANT, IN Raleigh, or between the city and Carlis Gales', on the Pittsborough road, a POCKET BOOK, letter bound, with register and place to keep papers. The book contained my commission, Y. P. Lashley's commission and O. G. Upchurch's detail; also other papers, and one hundred and thirty five or forty dollars in new issue.—There was one five dollar bill, and the rest in twenty dollar bills, with the exception of some small change.—I will pay a liberal reward for the recovery of the book, money and papers. It may be left at the Progress Office or delivered to me. My address is New Hill post office, Wake County, N. C.

Oct 11-d1tw1t Lt. B. J. BENNETT

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
September 24th, 1864.

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. Lee, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g.

Oct 8-[illegible]

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.